780.29643CX7

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:	Thomas J. CAMPANA, Jr. ET AL.
Serial No.:	To Be Assigned
Filed:	March 6, 2002 (Concurrently Herewith)
For:	ELECTRONIC MAIL SYSTEM WITH RF COMMUNICATIONS TO MOBILE PROCESSORS
Group:	2681 (Previously)
Examiner:	Nay A. Maung (Previously)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner
for Patents
Washington, D. C. 20231

March 6, 2002

Sir:

Prior to examination of the above-identified application, please amend the specification and claims as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATON:

Submitted herewith is a Substitute Specification. The Substitute Specification has been amended as marked in the attached copy. The amendments are identical to those made in parent patent application Serial No. 09/640,076. The Substitute Specification includes paragraph numbering which does not appear in the original specification filed on May 22, 1991. In the undersigned's opinion, the amendments do not introduce new matter.

Page ii, the entire paragraph of The Cross-Reference to Related Applications has been replaced. See the marked up version of the specification.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Prior to calculation of the filing fee, please cancel original claims 1-85 without disclaimer or prejudice and insert new claims 86-94 as follows:

86. (New) A method of redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device, comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system ;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;

receiving the messages at the mobile data communication device;

generating messages at the mobile data communication device to be sent to the plurality of message senders and transmitting the messages to the host system;

receiving the messages at the host system and configuring address information of the messages such that the messages use the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages

generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first address; and

transmitting the messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

87. (New) A message redirection method operating at a host system, comprising the steps of :

associating a first address with the host system;

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system ;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system;

receiving messages from the mobile data communication device at the host system and configuring the messages using the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address; and

transmitting the configured messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

88. (New) A message redirection method, comprising the steps of :

configuring one or more redirection events at a host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system, wherein a first email address for the user of the mobile data communication device is associated with the host system;

receiving the redirected messages at the mobile data communication device;

generating messages at the mobile data communication device;

transmitting the messages from the mobile data communication device to the host system;

receiving the messages at the host system and configuring the messages using the first email address for the user of the mobile data communication device as the address originating the messages, wherein messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first email address; and

transmitting the configured messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

89. (New) A computer system for redirecting messages from a mobile data communication device comprising:

a host system capable of sending and receiving messages, wherein a message sender's email address is associated with the host system;

a redirector component operable with the host system that upon receiving a message generated at the mobile device, by a message sender destined for a message recipient, configures address information of the received message, prior to redirection to the message recipient, such that the received message uses the message sender's email address associated with the host system, thereby allowing messages generated at either the mobile device or host system to share the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

90. (New) A computer system as claimed in claim 89, wherein an email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system .

91. (New) A method for redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, comprising the steps of:

receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address;

configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and

redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.

92. (New) A method as claimed in claim 91, wherein the message sender's first address is an email address associated with the host system.

93. (New) A method for redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device, comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving incoming messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders, wherein the first address is associated with messages generated at the host system by a user of the mobile data communication device;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the incoming messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;

receiving outgoing messages generated at the mobile communications device at the host system;

configuring address information of the outgoing messages so that the first address is used as an originating address of the outgoing messages, wherein the messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address; and

transmitting the outgoing messages from the host system to message recipients.

94. (New) A computer readable medium encoded with software instructions for enabling a method of redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, the method comprising the steps of :

receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address;

configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and

redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.

REMARKS

Claims 86-94 have been copied from United States Patent 6,219,694 for purposes of having an interference declared by the Examiner. A copy of United States Patent 6,219,694 is Exhibit A. Claim 86 corresponds to claim 1 of the '694 Patent; claim 87 corresponds to claim 22 of the '694 Patent; claim 88 corresponds to claim 23 of the '694 Patent; claim 89 corresponds to claim 24 of the '694 Patent; claim 90 corresponds to claim 25 of the '694 Patent; claim 91 corresponds to claim 28 of the '694 Patent; claim 92 corresponds to claim 29 of the

'694 Patent; claim 93 corresponds to claim 32 of the '694 Patent; and claim 94 corresponds to claim 33 of the '694 Patent. Claims 86, 87 and 88 only refer to "messages" instead of "reply messages" respectively contained in claims 1, 22 and 23 of the '694 Patent.

Attached as Exhibit B is a Claim Chart showing the support in the specification of the present application for claims 86-94. It is suggested that a single count for the interference be set as follows:

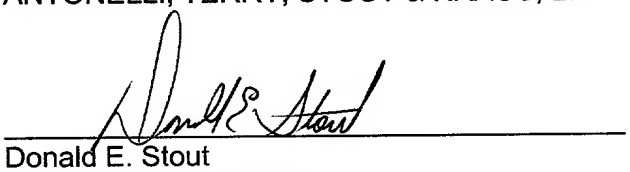
Count 1 is: claims 1, 22-25, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of the '694 Patent or claims 86-94 of the Campana et al application herein.

Early declaration of an interference is respectfully requested.

Please charge any shortage in the fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to the deposit account of Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP, Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (780.29643CX7), and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP



Donald E. Stout
Registration No. 26,422
(703) 312-6600

DES:dlh

EXHIBIT A

(12) **United States Patent**
Lazaridis et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,219,694 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Apr. 17, 2001**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PUSHING INFORMATION FROM A HOST SYSTEM TO A MOBILE DATA COMMUNICATION DEVICE HAVING A SHARED ELECTRONIC ADDRESS**

(75) Inventors: **Mihal Lazaridis**; **Gary P. Mousseau**, both of Waterloo (CA)

(73) Assignee: **Research In Motion Limited**, Waterloo (CA)

(*) Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/087,623**

(22) Filed: **May 29, 1998**

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06F 15/16**; H04Q 7/20

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **709/206**; 709/245; 455/556

(58) **Field of Search** 709/206, 207, 709/245; 455/556, 414, 466; 370/338; 345/336

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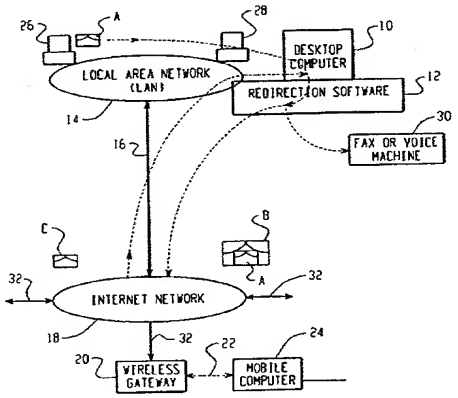
Primary Examiner—Dung C. Dinh
Assistant Examiner—Bradley Edelman
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue; Charles B. Meyers, Esq.; Krishna K. Meyer, Esq.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for pushing information from a host system to a mobile data communication device upon sensing a triggering event is disclosed. A redirector program operating at the host system enables a user to continuously redirect certain user-selected data items from the host system to the user's mobile data communication device upon detecting that one or more user-defined triggering events has occurred. The redirector program operates in connection with event generating applications and repackaging systems at the host system to configure and detect a particular user-defined event, and then to repackage the user-selected data items in an electronic wrapper prior to pushing the data items to the mobile device. The mobile device and the host system share a common electronic address so that messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device are configured using the common electronic address.

36 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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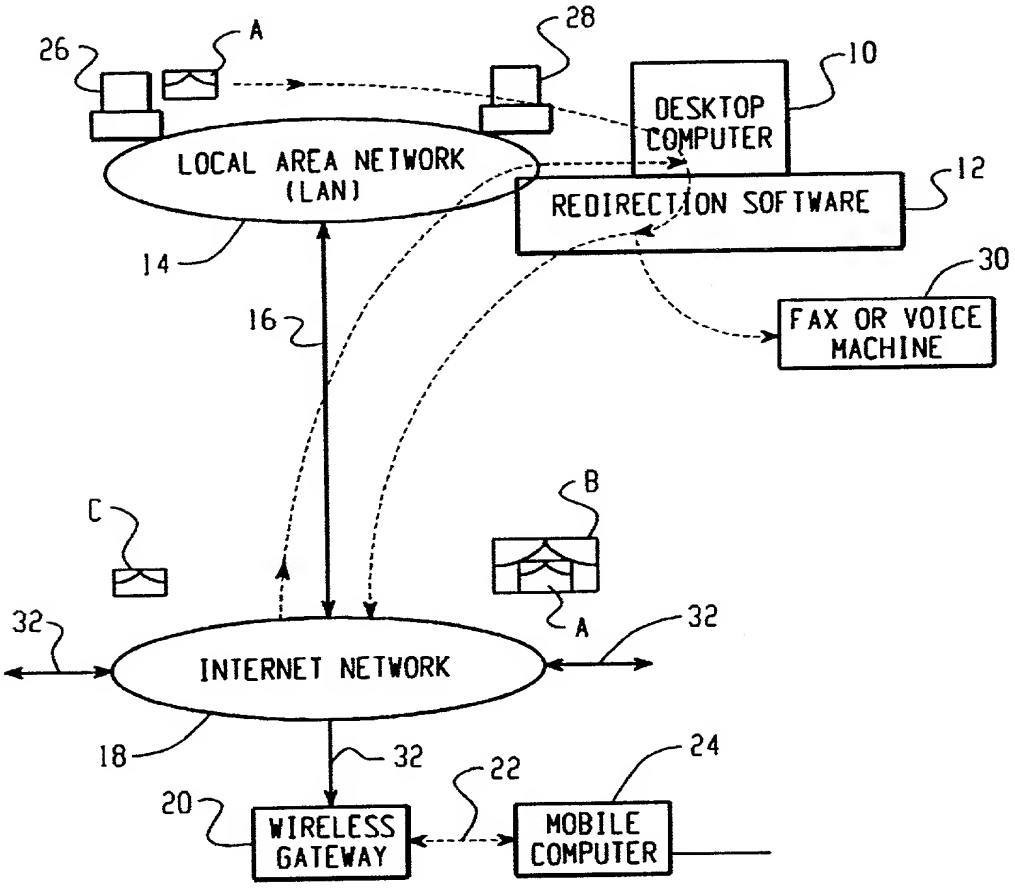
26
A
28
10
DESKTOP COMPUTER
LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)
12
REDIRECTION SOFTWARE
14
30
16
FAX OR VOICE MACHINE
C
B
A
32
32
INTERNET NETWORK
18
32
22
24
20
WIRELESS GATEWAY
MOBILE COMPUTER

Fig. 1

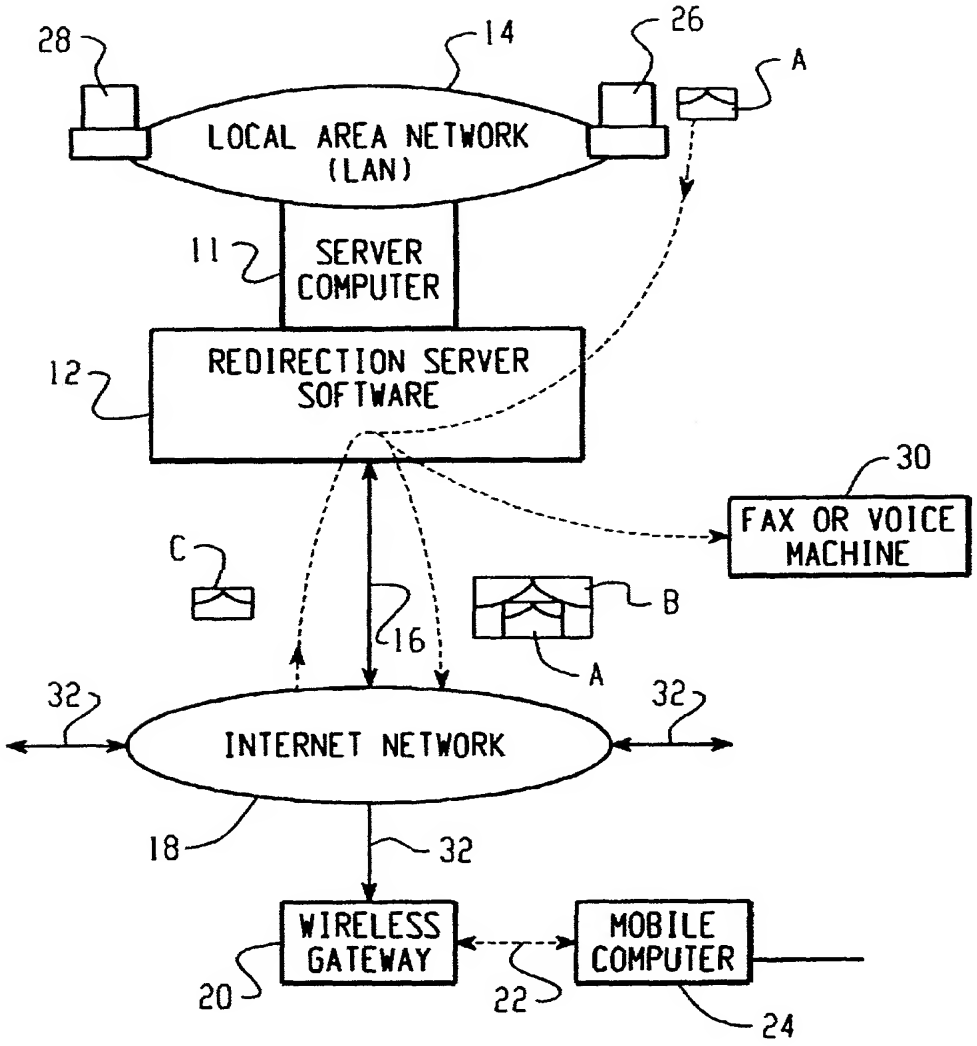

Fig. 2

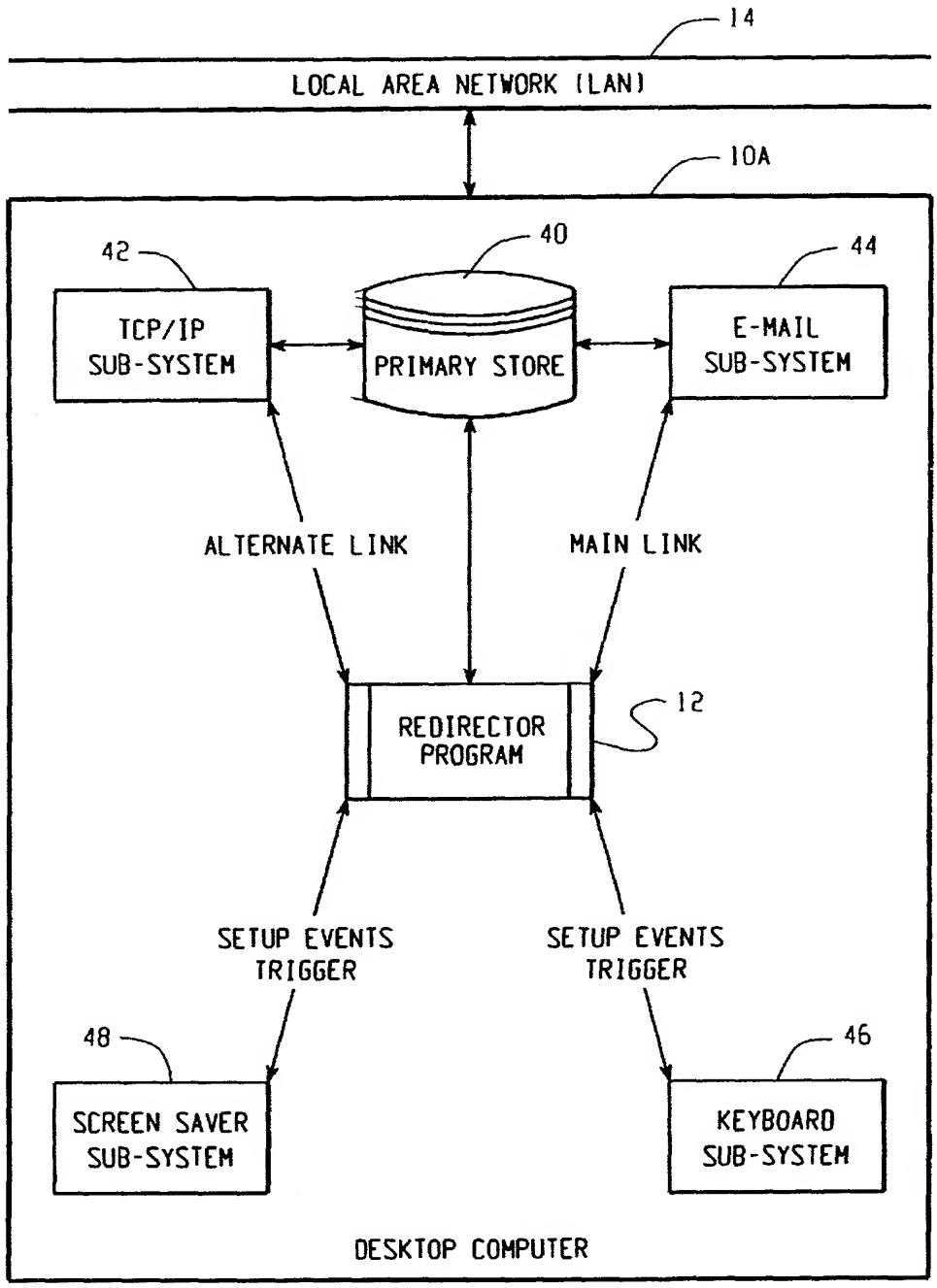

Fig. 3

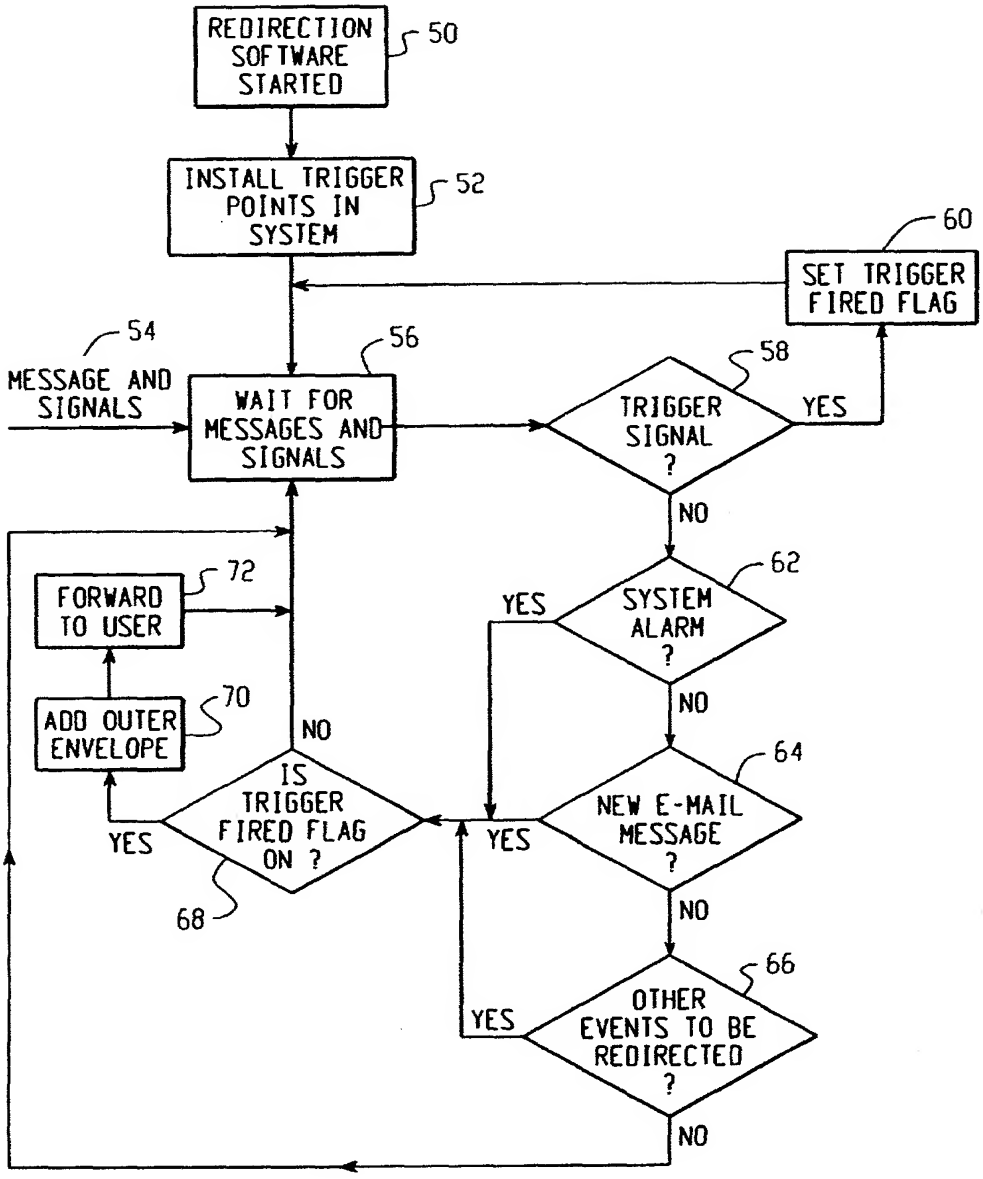
REDIRECTION SOFTWARE STARTED
50
INSTALL TRIGGER POINTS IN SYSTEM
52
60
SET TRIGGER FIRED FLAG
54
MESSAGE AND SIGNALS
56
WAIT FOR MESSAGES AND SIGNALS
58
TRIGGER SIGNAL ?
YES
NO
62
SYSTEM ALARM ?
YES
NO
72
FORWARD TO USER
70
ADD OUTER ENVELOPE
NO
IS TRIGGER FIRED FLAG ON ?
YES
68
64
NEW E-MAIL MESSAGE ?
YES
NO
66
OTHER EVENTS TO BE REDIRECTED ?
YES
NO

Fig. 4

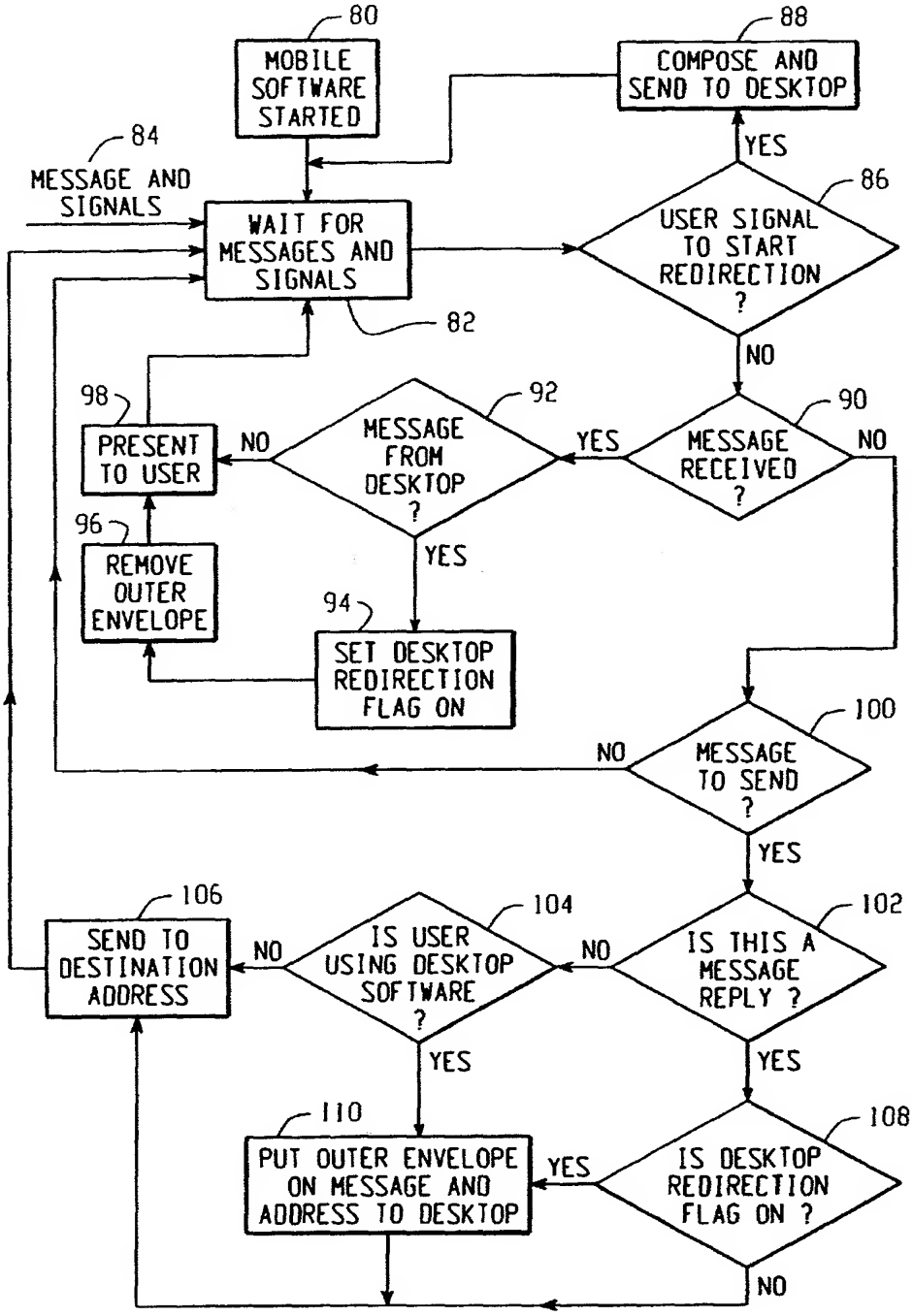
80
MOBILE SOFTWARE STARTED
88
COMPOSE AND SEND TO DESKTOP
84
MESSAGE AND SIGNALS
WAIT FOR MESSAGES AND SIGNALS
82
YES
86
USER SIGNAL TO START REDIRECTION ?
NO
98
PRESENT TO USER
NO
92
MESSAGE FROM DESKTOP ?
YES
90
MESSAGE RECEIVED ?
NO
96
REMOVE OUTER ENVELOPE
YES
94
SET DESKTOP REDIRECTION FLAG ON
100
NO
MESSAGE TO SEND ?
YES
106
SEND TO DESTINATION ADDRESS
NO
104
IS USER USING DESKTOP SOFTWARE ?
NO
102
IS THIS A MESSAGE REPLY ?
YES
YES
110
PUT OUTER ENVELOPE ON MESSAGE AND ADDRESS TO DESKTOP
YES
108
IS DESKTOP REDIRECTION FLAG ON ?
NO

Fig. 5

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PUSHING INFORMATION FROM A HOST SYSTEM TO A MOBILE DATA COMMUNICATION DEVICE HAVING A SHARED ELECTRONIC ADDRESS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed toward the field of replicating information from a host system where the information is normally stored to a mobile data communication device. In particular, the system and method of the present invention provide an event-driven redirection computer program ("redirector program") operating at the host system, which, upon sensing a particular user-defined event has occurred, redirects user-selected data items from the host system to the user's mobile data communication device. The mobile data communication device is preferably coupled to the host system via a wireless network and one or more landline networks. Due to the bandwidth limitations of wireless networks, only a portion of a user-selected data item is generally redirected to the user's mobile device, with the user given the option of then retrieving the entire data item (or some other portion of the data item) from the host system.

Instead of warehousing (or storing) the user's data items at the host system and then "synchronizing" the mobile data communication device to data items stored at the host system when the mobile device requests that such items of information be communicated to it, the present invention employs a "push" paradigm that continuously packages and retransmits the user-selected items of information to the mobile data communication device in response to a triggering event detected at the host system. Wireless mobile data communications devices, especially those that can return a confirmation signal to the host that the pushed data has been received are especially well suited for this type of push paradigm.

Present systems and methods for replicating information from a host system to a user's mobile data communication device are typically "synchronization" systems in which the user's data items are warehoused (or stored) at the host system for an indefinite period of time and then transmitted in bulk only in response to a user request. In these types of systems and methods, when replication of the warehoused data items to the mobile device is desired, the user typically places the mobile device in an interface cradle that is electrically connected to the host system via some form of local, dedicated communication, such as a serial cable or an infrared or other type of wireless link. Software executing on the mobile data communication device then transmits commands via the local communications link to the host system to cause the host to begin transmitting the user's data items for storage in a memory bank of the mobile device. In these synchronization schemes, the mobile unit "pulls" the warehoused information from the host system in a batch each time the user desires to replicate information between the two devices. Therefore, the two systems (host and mobile) only maintain the same data items after a user-initiated command sequence that causes the mobile device to download the data items from the host system. A general problem with these synchronization systems is that the only time that the user data items are replicated between the host system and the mobile data communication device is when the user commands the mobile device to download or pull the user data from the host system. Five minutes later a new message could be sent to the user, but the user would not receive that message until the next time the user fetches the user data items. Thus, a user may fail to respond to an emergency update or message because the user only periodically synchronizes the system, such as once per day. Other problems with these systems include: (1) the amount of data to be reconciled between the host and the mobile device can become large if the user does not "synchronize" on a daily or hourly basis, leading to bandwidth difficulties, particularly when the mobile device is communicating via a wireless packet-switched network; and (2) reconciling large amounts of data, as can accrue in these batch-mode synchronization systems, can require a great deal of communication between the host and the mobile device, thus leading to a more complex, costly and energy-inefficient system. A more automated, continuous, efficient and reliable system of ensuring that user data items are replicated at the user's mobile device is therefore needed.

An additional feature of the present invention is that the push paradigm, in combination with a return communications pathway, lends itself well to a system that permits a user to control remotely, through the user's mobile device, a number of aspects of the host system.

There remains a general need in this art for a system and method of continuously pushing user-selected data items (or certain portions of the selected data items) stored at a host system to a user's mobile data communication device.

There remains a more particular need for such a system and method where user-selected data items are continuously "pushed" from the host system to the mobile data communication device upon the occurrence of one or more user-defined triggering events.

There remains an additional need for such a system and method that provides flexibility in the types and quantities of user data items that are pushed from the host system to the mobile data communication device and that also provides flexibility in the configuration and types of events that can serve to trigger the redirection of the user data items.

There remains yet an additional need for such a system and method that can operate locally on a user's desktop PC or at a distance via a network server.

There remains still another need for such a system and method that provides for secure, transparent delivery of the user-selected data items from the host system to the mobile device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes the problems noted above and satisfies the needs in this field for a system and method of pushing user-selected data items from a host system to a user's mobile data communication device upon detecting the occurrence of one or more user-defined event triggers. As used in this application, the term host system refers to the computer where the redirector software is operating. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the host system is a user's desktop PC, although, alternatively, the host system could be a network server connected to the user's PC via a local-area network ("LAN)", or could be any other system that is in communication with the user's desktop PC.

A redirector program operating at the host system enables the user to redirect or mirror certain user-selected data items (or parts of data items) from the host system to the user's mobile data communication device upon detecting that one or more user-defined triggering events has occurred. Also operating at the host system are various sub-systems that can be configured to create triggering events, such as a screen

saver sub-system or a keyboard sub-system, as well as sub-systems for repackaging the user's data items for transparent delivery to the mobile data device, such as a TCP/IP sub-system or one or more E-Mail sub-systems. Other sub-systems for creating triggering events and repackaging the user's data items could also be present at the host system. The host system also includes a primary memory store where the user's data items are normally stored.

Using the redirector program, the user can select certain data items for redirection, such as E-mail messages, calendar events, meeting notifications, address entries, journal entries, personal reminders etc. Having selected the data items for redirection, the user can then configure one or more event triggers to be sensed by the redirector program to initiate redirection of the user data items. These user-defined trigger points (or event triggers) include external events, internal events and networked events. Examples of external events include: receiving a message from the user's mobile data communication device to begin redirection; receiving a similar message from some external computer; sensing that the user is no longer in the vicinity of the host system; or any other event that is external to the host system. Internal events could be a calendar alarm, screen saver activation, keyboard timeout, programmable timer, or any other user-defined event that is internal to the host system. Networked events are user-defined messages that are transmitted to the host system from another computer coupled to the host system via a network to initiate redirection. These are just some of the examples of the types of user-defined events that can trigger the redirector program to push data items from the host to the mobile device. Although in the preferred embodiment it is anticipated that the configuration that specifies which data items will be redirected and in what form will be set at the host system, it is within the scope of this invention that such configuration may be set or modified through data sent from the mobile communications device.

In addition to the functionality noted above, the redirector program provides a set of software-implemented control functions for determining the type of mobile data communication device and its address, for programming a preferred list of message types that are to be redirected, and for determining whether the mobile device can receive and process certain types of message attachments, such as word processor or voice attachments. The determination of whether a particular mobile device can receive and process attachments is initially configured by the user of that mobile device at the host system. This configuration can be altered on a global or per message basis by transmitting a command message from the mobile device to the host system. If the redirector is configured so that the mobile data device cannot receive and process word processor or voice attachments, then the redirector routes these attachments to an external machine that is compatible with the particular attachment, such as an attached printer or networked fax machine or telephone. Other types of attachments could be redirected to other types of external machines in a similar fashion, depending upon the capabilities of the mobile device. For example, if a user is traveling and receives a message with an attachment that the user's mobile device can process or display, the user may from a mobile communications device send a command message to the host system indicating that that attachment is to be sent to a fax machine at a hotel where the user will be spending the evening. This enables the user to receive important E-mail attachments as long as the host system is provided with sufficient information about the destination where the attachment is to be forwarded.

Once an event has triggered redirection of the user data items, the host system then repackages these items in a manner that is transparent to the mobile data communication device, so that information on the mobile device appears similar to information on the user's host system. The preferred repackaging method includes wrapping the user data items in an E-mail envelope that corresponds to the address of the mobile data communication device, although, alternatively, other repackaging methods could be used with the present invention, such as special-purpose TCP/IP wrapping techniques, or other methods of wrapping the user selected data items. The repackaging preferably results in E-mail messages generated by the user from the mobile device to be transmitted from the host system, thus enabling the user to appear to have a single E-mail address, such that the recipients of messages sent from the mobile communications device do not know where the user was physically located when the message was first sent. The repackaging also permits both messages to the mobile device and sent from the mobile device to be encrypted and decrypted as well as compressed and decompressed.

In an alternative system and method, the redirector program executes on a network server, and the server is programmed to detect numerous redirection event triggers over the network from multiple user desktop computers coupled to the server via a LAN. The server can receive internal event triggers from each of the user desktops via the network, and can also receive external event triggers, such as messages from the users' mobile data communication devices. In response to receiving one of these triggers, the server redirects the user's data items to the proper mobile data communication device. The user data items and addressing information for a particular mobile device can be stored at the server or at the user's PC. Using this alternative configuration, one redirector program can serve a plurality of users. This alternative configuration could also include an internet- or intranet-based redirector program that could be accessible through a secure webpage or other user interface. The redirector program could be located on an Internet Service Provider's system and accessible only through the Internet.

In another alternative configuration of the present invention, a redirector program operates at both the host system and at the user's mobile data communication device. In this configuration, the user's mobile device operates similarly to the host system described below, and is configured in a similar fashion to push certain user-selected data items from the mobile device to the user's host system (or some other computer) upon detecting an event trigger at the mobile device. This configuration provides two-way pushing of information from the host to the mobile device and from the mobile device to the host.

The primary advantage of the present invention is that it provides a system and method for triggering the continuous and real-time redirection of user-selected data items from a host system to a mobile data communication device. Other advantages of the present invention include: (1) flexibility in defining the types of user data to redirect, and in defining a preferred list of message types that are to be redirected or preferred senders whose messages are to be redirected; (2) flexibility in configuring the system to respond to numerous internal, external and networked triggering events; (3) transparent repackaging of the user data items in a variety of ways such that the mobile data communication device appears as though it were the host system; (4) integration with other host system components such as E-mail, TCP/IP, keyboard, screen saver, webpages and certain programs that can either create user data items or be configured to provide trigger points; and (5) the ability to operate locally on a user's desktop system or at a distance via a network server.

These are just a few of the many advantages of the present invention, as described in more detail below. As will be appreciated, the invention is capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modifications in various respects, all without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description of the preferred embodiments set forth below are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention satisfies the needs noted above as will become apparent from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. **1** is a system diagram showing the redirection of user data items from a user's desktop PC (host system) to the user's mobile data communication device, where the redirector software is operating at the user's desktop PC.

FIG. **2** is a system diagram showing the redirection of user data items from a network server (host system) to the user's mobile data communication device, where the redirector software is operating at the server.

FIG. **3** is a block diagram showing the interaction of the redirector software with other components of the host system in FIG. **1** (the user's desktop PC) to enable the pushing of information from the host system to the user's mobile data communication device.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart showing the steps carried out by the redirector software operating at the host system.

FIG. **5** is a flow chart showing the steps carried out by the mobile data communication device to interface with the redirector software operating at the host system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring now to the drawings, FIG. **1** is an example system diagram showing the redirection of user data items (such as message A or C) from a user's office PC (host system) **10** to the user's mobile data communication device **24**, where the redirector software **12** is operating at the user's PC. Message A in FIG. **1** represents an internal message sent from desktop **26** to the user's host system **10** via LAN **14**. Message C in FIG. **1** represents an external message from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN **14**, such as the user's mobile data communication device **24**, some other user's mobile device (not shown), or any user connected to the Internet **18**. Message C also represents a command message from the user's mobile data communication device **24** to the host system **10**. As described in more detail in FIG. **3**, the host system **10** preferably includes, along with the typical hardware and software associated with a workstation or desktop computer, the redirector program **12**, a TCP/IP subsystem **42**, a primary message store **40**, an E-mail subsystem **44**, a screen saver subsystem **48**, and a keyboard subsystem **46**.

In FIG. **1**, the host system **10** is the user's desktop system, typically located in the user's office. The host system **10** is connected to a LAN **14**, which also connects to other computers **26**, **28** that may be in the user's office or elsewhere. The LAN **14**, in turn, is connected to a wide area network ("WAN") **18**, preferably the Internet, which is defined by the use of the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol ("TCP/IP") to exchange information, but which, alternatively could be any other type of WAN. The connection of the LAN **14** to the WAN **18** is via high bandwidth link **16**, typically a T1 or T3 connection. The

WAN **18** in turn is connected to a variety of gateways **20**, via connections **32**. A gateway forms a connection or bridge between the WAN **18** and some other type of network, such as an RF wireless network, cellular network, satellite network, or other synchronous or asynchronous land-line connection.

In the example of FIG. **1**, a wireless gateway **20** is connected to the Internet for communicating via wireless link **22** to a plurality of wireless mobile data communication devices **24**. Also shown in FIG. **1** is machine **30**, which could be a FAX machine, a printer, a system for displaying images (such as video) or a machine capable of processing and playing audio files, such as a voice mail system. The present invention includes the ability to redirect certain message attachments to such an external machine **30** if the redirector program configuration data reflects that the mobile device **24** cannot receive and process the attachments, or if the user has specified that certain attachments are not to be forwarded to mobile device **24**, even if such device can process those attachments. By way of example, consider an E-mail sent to a user that includes three attachments—a word processing document, a video clip and an audio clip. The redirection program could be configured to send the text of the E-mail to the remote device, to send the word processing document to a networked printer located near the user, to send the video clip to a store accessible through a secure connection through the internet and to send the audio clip to the user's voice mail system. This example is not intended to limit the breadth and scope of the invention, but rather to illustrate the variety of possibilities embodied in the redirection concept.

The preferred mobile data communication device **24** is a hand-held two-way wireless paging computer, a wirelessly enabled palm-top computer, a mobile telephone with data messaging capabilities, or a wirelessly enabled laptop computer, but could, alternatively be other types of mobile data communication devices capable of sending and receiving messages via a network connection **22**. Although it is preferable for the system to operate in a two-way communications mode, certain aspects of the invention could be beneficially used in a "one and one-half" or acknowledgment paging environment, or even with a one-way paging system. The mobile data communication device **24** includes software program instructions that work in conjunction with the redirector program **12** to enable the seamless, transparent redirection of user-selected data items. FIG. **4** describes the basic method steps of the redirector program **12**, and FIG. **5** describes the steps of the corresponding program operating at the mobile device **24**.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, not explicitly shown in the drawings, the mobile device **24** also includes a redirector program. In this embodiment, user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa. The configuration and operation of the mobile device **24** having a redirector program is similar to that described herein with respect to FIGS. **1**–**4**.

A user of the present invention can configure the redirector program **12** to push certain user-selected data items to the user's mobile data communication device **24** when the redirector **12** detects that a particular user-defined event trigger (or trigger point) has taken place. User-selected data items preferably include E-mail messages, calendar events, meeting notifications, address entries, journal entries, personal alerts, alarms, warnings, stock quotes, news bulletins, etc., but could, alternatively, include any other type of message that is transmitted to the host system **10**, or that the host system **10** acquires through the use of intelligent agents, such as data that is received after the host system **10** initiates

a search of a database or a website or a bulletin board. In some instances, only a portion of the data item is transmitted to the mobile device 24 in order to minimize the amount of data transmitted via the wireless network 22. In these instances, the mobile device 24 can optionally send a command message to the host system to receive more or all of the data item if the user desires to receive it.

Among the user-defined event triggers that can be detected by the redirector program 12 are in the preferred embodiment external events, internal events and networked events. External events preferably include: (1) receiving a command message (such as message C) from the user's mobile data communication device to begin redirection, or to execute some other command at the host, such as a command to enable the preferred list mode, or to add or subtract a particular sender from the preferred list; (2) receiving a similar message from some external computer; and (3) sensing that the user is no longer in the vicinity of the host system; although, alternatively, an external event can be any other detectable occurrence that is external to the host system. Internal events could be a calendar alarm, screen saver activation, keyboard timeout, programmable timer, or any other user-defined event that is internal to the host system. Networked events are user-defined messages that are transmitted to the host system from another computer coupled to the host system via a network to initiate redirection. These are just some of the events that could be used with the present invention to initiate replication of the user-selected data items from the host system 10 to the mobile device 24.

FIG. 1 shows an E-mail message A being communicated over LAN 14 from computer 26 to the user's desktop system 10 (also shown in FIG. 1 is an external message C, which could be an Email message from an Internet user, or could be a command message from the user's mobile device 24). Once the message A (or C) reaches the primary message store of the host system 10, it can be detected and acted upon by the redirection software 12. The redirection software 12 can use many methods of detecting new messages. The preferred method of detecting new messages is using Microsoft's® Messaging API (MAPI), in which programs, such as the redirector program 12, register for notifications or 'advise syncs' when changes to a mailbox take place. Other methods of detecting new messages could also be used with the present invention.

Assuming that the redirector program 12 is activated, and has been configured by the user (either through the sensing of an internal, network or external event) to replicate certain user data items (including messages of type A or C) to the mobile device 24, when the message A is received at the host system 10, the redirector program 12 detects its presence and prepares the message for redirection to the mobile device 24. In preparing the message for redirection, the redirector program 12 could compress the original message A, could compress the message header, or could encrypt the entire message A to create a secure link to the mobile device 24.

Also programmed into the redirector 12 is the address of the user's mobile data communication device 24, the type of device, and whether the device 24 can accept certain types of attachments, such as word processing or voice attachments. If the user's type of mobile device cannot accept these types of attachments, then the redirector 12 can be programmed to route the attachments to a fax or voice number where the user is located using an attached fax or voice machine 30.

The redirector may also be programmed with a preferred list mode that is configured by the user either at the host system 10, or remotely from the user's mobile data communication device by transmitting a command message C. The preferred list contains a list of senders (other users) whose messages are to be redirected or a list of message characteristics that determine whether a message is to be redirected. If activated, the preferred list mode causes the redirector program 12 to operate like a filter, only redirecting certain user data items based on whether the data item was sent from a sender on the preferred list or has certain message characteristics that if present will trigger or suppress redirection of the message. In the example of FIG. 1, if desktop system 26 was operated by a user on the preferred list of host system 10, and the preferred list option was activated, then message A would be redirected. If, however, desktop 26 was operated by a user not on the host system's preferred list, then message A would not be redirected, even if the user of the host system had configured the redirector to push messages of type A. The user of the host system 10 can configure the preferred list directly from the desktop system, or, alternatively, the user can then send a command message (such as C) from the mobile device 24 to the desktop system 10 to activate the preferred list mode, or to add or delete certain senders or message characteristics from the preferred list that was previously configured. It should be appreciated that a redirection program could combine message characteristics and preferred sender lists to result in a more finely-tuned filter. Messages marked as low priority or that are simple return receipts or message read receipts, for example, could always be suppressed from redirection while messages from a particular sender would always be redirected.

After the redirector has determined that a particular message should be redirected, and it has prepared the message for redirection, the software 12 then sends the message A to a secondary memory store located in the mobile device 24, using whatever means are necessary. In the preferred embodiment this method is to send the message A back over the LAN 14, WAN 18, and through the wireless gateway 20 to the mobile data communication device 24. In doing so, the redirector preferably repackages message A as an E-mail with an outer envelope B that contains the addressing information of the mobile device 24, although alternative repackaging techniques and protocols could be used, such as a TCP/IP repackaging and delivery method (most commonly used in the alternative server configuration shown in FIG. 2). The wireless gateway 20 requires this outer envelope information B in order to know where to send the redirected message A. Once the message (A in B) is received by the mobile device 24, the outer envelope B is removed and the original message A is placed in the secondary memory store within the mobile device 24. By repackaging and removing the outer envelope in this manner, the present invention causes the mobile computer 24 to appear to be at the same physical location as the host system 10, thus creating a transparent system.

In the case where message C is representative of an external message from a computer on the Internet 18 to the host system 10, and the host 10 has been configured to redirect messages of type C, then in a similar manner to message A, message C would be repackaged with an outer envelope B and transmitted to the user's mobile device 24. In the case where message C is representative of a command message from the user's mobile device 24 to the host system 10, the command message C is not redirected, but is acted upon by the host system 10.

If the redirected user data item is an E-mail message, as described above, the user at the mobile device 24 sees the

original subject, sender's address, destination address, carbon copy and blind carbon copy. When the user replies to this message, or when the user authors a new message, the software operating at the mobile device **24** adds a similar outer envelope to the reply message (or the new message) to cause the message to be routed first to the user's host system **10**, which then removes the outer envelope and redirects the message to the final destination, such as back to computer **26**. In the preferred embodiment, this results in the outgoing redirected message from the user's host system **10** being sent using the E-mail address of the host mailbox, rather than the address of the mobile device, so that it appears to the recipient of the message that the message originated from the user's desktop system **10** rather than the mobile data communication device. Any replies to the redirected message will then be sent to the desktop system **10**, which if it is still in redirector mode, will repackage the reply and resend it to the user's mobile data device, as described above.

FIG. **2** is an alternative system diagram showing the redirection of user data items from a network server **11** to the user's mobile data communication device **24**, where the redirector software **12** is operating at the server **11**. This configuration is particularly advantageous for use with message servers such as Microsoft's® Exchange Server, which is normally operated so that all user messages are kept in one central location or mailbox store on the server instead of in a store within each user's desktop PC. This configuration has the additional advantage of allowing a single system administrator to configure and keep track of all users having messages redirected. If the system includes encryption keys, these too can be kept at one place for management and update purposes.

In this alternative configuration, server **11** preferably maintains a user profile for each user's desktop system **10**, **26**, **28**, including information such as whether a particular user can have data items redirected, which types of message and information to redirect, what events will trigger redirection, the address of the users' mobile data communication device **24**, the type of mobile device, and the user's preferred list, if any. The event triggers are preferably detected at the user's desktop system **10**, **26**, **28** and can be any of the external, internal or network events listed above. The desktop systems **10**, **26**, **28** preferably detect these events and then transmit a message to the server computer **11** via LAN **14** to initiate redirection. Although the user data items are preferably stored at the server computer **11** in this embodiment, they could, alternatively, be stored at each user's desktop system **10**, **26**, **28**, which would then transmit them to the server computer **11** after an event has triggered redirection.

As shown in FIG. **2**, desktop system **26** generates a message A that is transmitted to and stored at the host system **11**, which is the network server operating the redirector program **12**. The message A is for desktop system **10**, but in this embodiment, user messages are stored at the network server **11**. When an event occurs at desktop system **10**, an event trigger is generated and transmitted to the network server **11**, which then determines who the trigger is from, whether that desktop has redirection capabilities, and if so, the server (operating the redirector program) uses the stored configuration information to redirect message A to the mobile computer **24** associated with the user of desktop system **10**.

As described above with reference to FIG. **1**, message C could be either a command message from a user's mobile data communication device **24**, or it could be a message from an external computer, such as a computer connected to the Internet **18**. If the message C is from an Internet computer to the user's desktop system **10**, and the user has redirection capabilities, then the server **11** detects the message C, repackages it using electronic envelope B, and redirects the repackaged message (C in B) to the user's mobile device **24**. If the message C is a command message from the user's mobile device **24**, then the server **11** simply acts upon the command message.

Turning now to FIG. **3**, a block diagram showing the interaction of the redirector software **12** with additional components of the host system **10** of FIG. **1** (the desktop PC) to enable more fully the pushing of information from the host system **10** to the user's mobile data communication device **24** is set forth. These additional components are illustrative of the type of event-generating systems that can be configured and used with the redirector software **12**, and of the type of repackaging systems that can be used to interface with the mobile communication device **24** to make it appear transparent to the user.

The desktop system **10** is connected to LAN **14**, and can send and receive data, messages, signals, event triggers, etc., to and from other systems connected to the LAN **14** and to external networks **18**, **22**, such as the Internet or a wireless data network, which are also coupled to the LAN **14**. In addition to the standard hardware, operating system, and application programs associated with a typical microcomputer or workstation, the desktop system **10** includes the redirector program **12**, a TCP/IP sub-system **42**, an E-mail sub-system **44**, a primary data storage device **40**, a screen saver sub-system **48**, and a keyboard sub-system **46**. The TCP/IP and E-mail subsystems **42**, **44** are examples of repackaging systems that can be used to achieve the transparency of the present invention, and the screen saver and keyboard sub-systems **46**, **48** are examples of event generating systems that can be configured to generate event messages or signals that trigger redirection of the user selected data items.

The method steps carried out by the redirector program **12** are described in more detail in FIG. **4**. The basic functions of this program are: (1) configure and setup the user-defined event trigger points that will start redirection; (2) configure the types of user data items for redirection and optionally configure a preferred list of senders whose messages are to be redirected; (3) configure the type and capabilities of the user's mobile data communication device; (4) receive messages and signals from the repackaging systems and the event generating systems; and (5) command and control the redirection of the user-selected data items to the mobile data communication device via the repackaging systems. Other functions not specifically enumerated could also be integrated into this program.

The E-Mail sub-system **44** is the preferred link to repackaging the user-selected data items for transmission to the mobile data communication device **24**, and preferably uses industry standard mail protocols, such as SMTP, POP, IMAP, MIME and RFC-822, to name but a few. The E-Mail sub-system **44** can receive messages A from external computers on the LAN **14**, or can receive messages C from some external network such as the Internet **18** or a wireless data communication network **22**, and stores these messages in the primary data store **40**. Assuming that the redirector **12** has been triggered to redirect messages of this type, the redirector detects the presence of any new messages and instructs the E-Mail system **44** to repackage the message by placing an outer wrapper B about the original message A (or C), and by providing the addressing information of the

mobile data communication device **24** on the outer wrapper B. As noted above, this outer wrapper B is removed by the mobile device **24**, and the original message A (or C) is then recovered, thus making the mobile device **24** appear to be the desktop system **10**.

In addition, the E-Mail sub-system **44** receives messages back from the mobile device **24** having an outer wrapper with the addressing information of the desktop system **10**, and strips this information away so that the message can be routed to the proper sender of the original message A (or C). The E-Mail sub-system also receives command messages C from the mobile device **24** that are directed to the desktop system **10** to trigger redirection or to carry out some other function. The functionality of the E-Mail sub-system **44** is controlled by the redirector program **12**.

The TCP/IP sub-system **42** is an alternative repackaging system. It includes all of the functionality of the E-Mail sub-system **44**, but instead of repackaging the user-selected data items as standard E-mail messages, this system repackages the data items using special-purpose TCP/IP packaging techniques. This type of special-purpose sub-system is useful in situations where security and improved speed are important to the user. The provision of a special-purpose wrapper that can only be removed by special software on the mobile device **24** provides the added security, and the bypassing of E-mail store and forward systems can improve speed and real-time delivery.

As described previously, the present invention can be triggered to begin redirection upon detecting numerous external, internal and networked events, or trigger points. Examples of external events include: receiving a command message from the user's mobile data communication device **24** to begin redirection; receiving a similar message from some external computer; sensing that the user is no longer in the vicinity of the host system; or any other event that is external to the host system. Internal events could be a calendar alarm, screen saver activation, keyboard timeout, programmable timer, or any other user-defined event that is internal to the host system. Networked events are user-defined messages that are transmitted to the host system from another computer that is connected to the host system via a network to initiate redirection.

The screen saver and keyboard sub-systems **46**, **48** are examples of systems that are capable of generating internal events. Functionally, the redirector program **12** provides the user with the ability to configure the screen saver and keyboard systems so that under certain conditions an event trigger will be generated that can be detected by the redirector **12** to start the redirection process. For example, the screen saver system can be configured so that when the screen saver is activated, after, for example, **10** minutes of inactivity on the desktop system, an event trigger is transmitted to the redirector **12**, which starts redirecting the previously selected user data items. In a similar manner the keyboard sub-system can be configured to generate event triggers when no key has been depressed for a particular period of time, thus indicating that redirection should commence. These are just two examples of the numerous application programs and hardware systems internal to the host system **10** that can be used to generate internal event triggers.

FIGS. **4** and **5**, set forth, respectively, flow charts showing the steps carried out by the **15** redirector software **12** operating at the host system **10**, and the steps carried out by the mobile data communication device **24** in order to interface with the host system. Turning first to FIG. **4**, at step **50**, the redirector program **12** is started and initially configured. The initial configuration of the redirector **12** includes: (1) defining the event triggers that the user has determined will trigger redirection; (2) selecting the user data items for redirection; (3) selecting the repackaging sub-system, either standard E-Mail, or special-purpose technique; (4) selecting the type of data communication device, indicating whether and what type of attachments the device is capable of receiving and processing, and inputting the address of the mobile device; and (5) configuring the preferred list of user selected senders whose messages are to be redirected.

FIG. **4** sets forth the basic steps of the redirector program **12** assuming it is operating at a desktop system **10**, such as shown in FIG. **1**. If the redirector **12** is operating at a network server **11**, as shown in FIG. **2**, then additional configuration steps may be necessary to enable redirection for a particular desktop system **10**, **26**, **28** connected to the server, including: (1) setting up a profile for the desktop system indicating its address, events that will trigger redirection, and the data items that are to be redirected upon detecting an event; (2) maintaining a storage area at the server for the data items; and (3) storing the type of data communication device to which the desktop system's data items are to be redirected, whether and what type of attachments the device is capable of receiving and processing, and the address of the mobile device.

Once the redirector program is configured **50**, the trigger points (or event triggers) are enabled at step **52**. The program **12** then waits **56** for messages and signals **54** to begin the redirection process. A message could be an E-Mail message or some other user data item than may have been selected for redirection, and a signal could be a trigger signal, or could be some other type of signal that has not been configured as an event trigger. When a message or signal is detected, the program determines **58** whether it is one of the trigger events that has been configured by the user to signal redirection. If so, then at step **60** a trigger flag is set, indicating that subsequently received user data items (in the form of messages) that have been selected for redirection should be pushed to the user's mobile data communication device **24**.

If the message or signal **54** is not a trigger event, the program then determines at steps **62**, **68** and **66** whether the message is, respectively, a system alarm **62**, an E-Mail message **64**, or some other type of information that has been selected for redirection. If the message or signal is none of these three items, then control returns to step **56**, where the redirector waits for additional messages **54** to act upon. If, however the message is one of these three types of information, then the program **12** determines, at step **68**, whether the trigger flag has been set, indicating that the user wants these items redirected to the mobile device. If the trigger flag is set, then at step **70**, the redirector **12** causes the repackaging system (E-Mail or TCP/IP) to add the outer envelope to the user data item, and at step **72** the repackaged data item is then redirected to the user's mobile data communication device **24** via LAN **14**, WAN **18**, wireless gateway **20** and wireless network **22**. Control then returns to step **56** where the program waits for additional messages and signals to act upon. Although not shown explicitly in FIG. **4**, after step **68**, the program could, if operating in the preferred list mode, determine whether the sender of a particular data item is on the preferred list, and if not, then the program would skip over steps **70** and **72** and proceed directly back to step **56**. If the sender was on the preferred list, then control would similarly pass to steps **70** and **72** for repackaging and transmission of the message from the preferred list sender.

FIG. **5** sets forth the method steps carried out by the user's mobile data communication device **24** in order to interface

to the redirector program **12** of the present invention. At step **80** the mobile software is started and the mobile device **24** is configured to operate with the system of the present invention, including, for example, storing the address of the user's desktop system **10**.

At step **82**, the mobile device waits for messages and signals **84** to be generated or received. Assuming that the redirector software **12** operating at the user's desktop system **10** is configured to redirect upon receiving a message from the user's mobile device **24**, at step **86**, the user can decide to generate a command message that will start redirection. If the user does so, then at step **88** the redirection message is composed and sent to the desktop system **10** via the wireless network **22**, through the wireless gateway **20**, via the Internet **18** to the LAN **14**, and is finally routed to the desktop machine **10**. In this situation where the mobile device **24** is sending a message directly to the desktop system **10**, no outer wrapper is added to the message (such as message C in FIGS. **1** and **2**).

In addition to the redirection signal, the mobile device **24** could transmit any number of other commands to control the operation of the host system, and in particular the redirector program **12**. For example, the mobile **24** could transmit a command to put the host system into the preferred list mode, and then could transmit additional commands to add or subtract certain senders from the preferred list. In this manner, the mobile device **24** can dynamically limit the amount of information being redirected to it by minimizing the number of senders on the preferred list. Other example commands include: (1) a message to change the configuration of the host system to enable the mobile device **24** to receive and process certain attachments; and (2) a message to instruct the host system to redirect an entire data item to the mobile device in the situation where only a portion of a particular data item has been redirected.

Turning back to FIG. **5**, if the user signal or message is not a direct message to the desktop system **10** to begin redirection (or some other command), then control is passed to step **90**, which determines if a message has been received. If a message is received by the mobile, and it is a message from the user's desktop **10**, as determined at step **92**, then at step **94** a desktop redirection flag is set "on" for this message, and control passes to step **96** where the outer envelope is removed. Following step **96**, or in the situation where the message is not from the user's desktop, as determined at step **92**, control passes to step **98**, which displays the message for the user on the mobile device's display. The mobile unit **24** then returns to step **82** and waits for additional messages or signals.

If the mobile device **24** determines that a message has not been received at step **90**, then control passes to step **100**, where the mobile determines whether there is a message to send. If not, then the mobile unit returns to step **82** and waits for additional messages or signals. If there is at least one message to send, then at step **102** the mobile determines whether it is a reply message to a message that was received by the mobile unit. If the message to send is a reply message, then at step **108**, the mobile determines whether the desktop redirection flag is on for this message. If the redirection flag is not on, then at step **106** the reply message is simply transmitted from the mobile device to the destination address via the wireless network **22**. If, however, the redirection flag is on, then at step **110** the reply message is repackaged with the outer envelope having the addressing information of the user's desktop system **10**, and the repackaged message is then transmitted to the desktop system **10** at step **106**. As described above, the redirector program **12** executing at the desktop system then strips the outer envelope and routes the reply message to the appropriate destination address using the address of the desktop system as the "from" field, so that to the recipient of the redirected message, it appears as though it originated from the user's desktop system rather than the mobile data communication device.

If, at step **102**, the mobile determines that the message is not a reply message, but an original message, then control passes to step **104**, where the mobile determines if the user is using the redirector software **12** at the desktop system **10**, by checking the mobile unit's configuration. If the user is not using the redirector software **12**, then the message is simply transmitted to the destination address at step **106**. If, however, the mobile determines that the user is using the redirector software **12** at the desktop system **10**, then control passes to step **110**, where the outer envelope is added to the message. The repackaged original message is then transmitted to the desktop system **10** at step **106**, which, as described previously, strips the outer envelope and routes the message to the correct destination. Following transmission of the message at step **106**, control of the mobile returns to step **82** and waits for additional messages or signals.

Having described in detail the preferred embodiments of the present invention, including the preferred methods of operation, it is to be understood that this operation could be carried out with different elements and steps. This preferred embodiment is presented only by way of example and is not meant to limit the scope of the present invention which is defined by the following claims.

What is claimed:

1. A method of redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device, comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;

receiving the messages at the mobile data communication device;

generating reply messages at the mobile data communication device to be sent to the plurality of message senders and transmitting the reply messages to the host system;

receiving the reply messages at the host system and configuring address information of the reply messages such that the reply messages use the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first address; and

transmitting the reply messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising the step of:

storing information regarding the configuration of the mobile data communication device at the host system.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein the configuration information stored at the host system includes:

(A) the network address of the mobile data communication device; and

(B) an indication of the types of message attachments that the mobile data communication device can receive and process.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the configuration information further includes:

(C) an indication of the type of mobile data communication device.

5. The method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

for each message to be redirected, the host system determining whether the message includes an attachment, and if so then determining the type of attachment;

accessing the stored configuration information at the host system to determine whether the mobile data communication device can receive and process attachments of the determined type; and

if so, then redirecting the attachments to the mobile data communication device, and if not, then redirecting the attachments to a device that is capable of processing the attachment.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the type of attachment is a sound file.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the received messages are addressed using a sender address and a receiver address, the method further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the receiver address is associated with the mobile data communication device;

if the receiver address is associated with the mobile data communication device, then determining a network address of the mobile data communication device and repackaging the messages into electronic envelopes addressed using the receiver address and the network address of the mobile data communication device; and

after receiving the redirected messages at the mobile data communication device, extracting the messages from the electronic envelopes and displaying the messages at the mobile data communication device using the sender address and the receiver address, so that it appears as though the mobile data communication device is the host system.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the redirection events include external events, internal events, or networked events.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the external event is a message from the mobile data communication device to start redirection.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the internal event is a calendar alarm.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the internal event is a screen saver activation.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the internal event is a keyboard timeout signal.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein the networked events include messages to begin redirection from computer systems other than the mobile data communication device, which are connected to the host system via a wired network.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the mobile data communication device is a pager.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the mobile data communication device is a device equipped to receive both voice and non-voice data messages.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the host system includes a preferred list for limiting the redirection step to redirecting only those messages that are transmitted to the host system from a sender on the preferred list.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein a user can add and subtract senders from the preferred list.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the user can add and subtract senders from the preferred list by configuring the host system.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the user can add and subtract senders from the preferred list by transmitting a command message from the mobile data communication device to the host system.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the preferred list is activated and deactivated at the host system.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein the preferred list is activated and deactivated by a command message transmitted from the mobile data communication device to the host system.

22. A message redirection method operating at a host system, comprising the steps of:

associating a first address with the host system;

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system;

receiving reply messages from the mobile data communication device at the host system and configuring the reply messages using the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address; and

transmitting the configured reply messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

23. A message redirection method, comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at a host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system, wherein a first email address for the user of the mobile data communication device is associated with the host system;

receiving the redirected messages at the mobile data communication device;

generating reply messages at the mobile data communication device;

transmitting the reply messages from the mobile data communication device to the host system;

receiving the reply messages at the host system and configuring the reply messages using the first email address for the user of the mobile data communication device as the address originating the reply messages, wherein messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first email address; and

transmitting the configured reply messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.

24. A computer system for redirecting messages from a mobile data communication device comprising:

a host system capable of sending and receiving messages, wherein a message sender's email address is associated with the host system;

a redirector component operable with the host system that upon receiving a message generated at the mobile device, by a message sender destined for a message recipient, configures address information of the received message, prior to redirection to the message recipient, such that the received message uses the message sender's email address associated with the host system, thereby allowing messages generated at either the mobile device or host system to share the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

25. A computer system as claimed in claim 24, wherein a from email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

26. A computer system as claimed in claim 25, wherein a reply-to email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

27. A computer system as claimed in claim 26, further comprising a descriptor added to the configured received message to indicate to the message recipient that the message was generated at the mobile data communications device instead of the host system.

28. A method for redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, comprising the steps of:

receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address;

configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and

redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.

29. A method as claimed in claim 28, wherein the message sender's first address is an email address associated with the host system.

30. A method as claimed in claim 29, wherein the configuring step ensures a from email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

31. A method as claimed in claim 30, wherein the configuring step ensures a reply-to email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system.

32. A method for redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device, comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;

receiving incoming messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders, wherein the first address is associated with messages generated at the host system by a user of the mobile data communication device;

in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the incoming messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;

receiving outgoing messages generated at the mobile communications device at the host system;

configuring address information of the outgoing messages so that the first address is used as an originating address of the outgoing messages, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address; and

transmitting the outgoing messages from the host system to message recipients.

33. A computer readable medium encoded with software instructions for enabling a method of redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address;

configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and

redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.

34. The method of claim 28, further comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;

detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger; and

continuously redirecting messages received at the host system to the mobile data communication device.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the redirection event is a screen saver activation signal.

36. The method of claim 34, further comprising the steps of:

configuring one or more message filters at the host system; and

filtering received messages at the host system using the one or more message filters prior to redirecting messages to the mobile data communication device.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT B

Claim 86	Campana Disclosure
A method of redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device comprising the steps of:	Option number 4 of Fig. 11 is a method of redirecting electronic mail messages originating from an originating processor. The email system gateway switch 14 is described on page 54, lines 12-17, as "add[ing] an address of the interface switch and the identification number of the receiver 119". The address of the interface switch may be a codeword such as "TF MOBOX" as described on page 50, lines 15-21. The originating processor adds the address of the destination processor preferably in the form of the user's name e.g. "John Doe" as described at page 46, lines 14-17. Page 36, lines 19-24 teach that "[f]inally the entering of the destination processor identified in terms such as the user's name may be entered which is compared with a look up table if a match exists" and "[i]f a match exists, the matched identification of the destination processor supplies an address of the interface switch and an identification of an RF receiver to receive the information and to relay it to the destination processor." It is therefore seen that a received email is processed to determine if a named email recipient e.g. "John Doe" matches "John Doe's" name in the look up table in the email system. If no match exists, the email is transmitted by wireline as illustrated in Fig. 8 to a wireline destination processor. If a match exists, the email is transmitted wirelessly from the interface switch 304 through the wireless network of Figs. 9-10 to RF receiver 119 and to a destination and originating processor of Fig. 10. In other words email is "redirected" to the recipients wireless address if a match exists between the recipient's name and a name in the look up table stored in the email system.

	The electronic mail messages are originated from any one of the processors A-N or the portable PCs to the email system comprised of the gateway switches with mailboxes 14(#s 1-N) illustrated in Fig. 8 and transmitted through interface switch 304, the wireless system 302 to any one of the destination and originating processors of the email systems (#s 1-N) illustrated in Fig. 10. Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate the specific methodology how the mobile processors illustrated in Fig. 8 receive wireless email.
configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;	The configuration of a redirection event is the designing of the email system to include the lookup table to perform the aforementioned matching.
detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;	The matching of "John Doe's" name as the destination of the email with "John Doe's" name in the look up table is the detecting of a redirection event. The email system inherently generates a redirection trigger which causes the aforementioned transmission of an email message to "John Doe" to the destination and originating processor of Fig. 10.
receiving messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders;	The receiving of email messages by the email system originated from the originating and destination processors of Fig. 8 which are addressed to "John Doe".
in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;	When an email message is received with the destination address "John Doe" which is matched with "John Doe" in the look up table, the email message is transmitted to one of the destination and originating processors of Fig. 10. The storage of "John Doe" in the look up table before email messages are received for "John Doe" will continuously cause all of "John Doe's" email messages to be forwarded.

receiving the messages at the mobile data communication device;	This occurs when the message addressed to "John Doe", as the destination processor, is received at "John Doe's" originating and destination processor of Fig. 11.
generating messages at the mobile data communication device to be sent to the plurality of message senders and transmitting the messages to the host system;	This occurs when "John Doe's" originating and destination processor of Fig. 10, which received email messages from the "senders", originates an email message which is sent wirelessly back to the originating processors within Fig. 8 to the "senders". See page 2, lines 4-7, where the portable PCs of Fig. 8 are stated to "be portable personal computers with a modem which are linked to the public switch network 12 through wired or RF communications as indicated by a dotted line." The same dotted line connection representing RF communications in Fig. 2 is illustrated in Fig. 8 and represents the wireless origination of email messages by "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 after an email message addressed to "John Doe" is received thereby.
receiving the messages at the host system and configuring address information of the messages such that the messages use the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first address;	The originated messages from "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 are wirelessly transmitted to the email system at which the email messages are received, processed as conventional originated email messages of "John Doe" and are forwarded to their destination address. See page 3, lines 23-24 through page 4, lines 1-17, where email systems are described as having several common items that must be entered including the aforementioned origination and destination addresses which correspond to "John Doe" as a destination address at the destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 when the initial email message is received and the originating address when an email message is subsequently originated by "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 and is sent back to the "senders".

transmitting the messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.	The transmission of email messages originated by "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 by the email system to the message sender's after "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 originates the email messages to the "senders".

Claim 87 — Campana disclosure

A message redirection method operating at a host system, comprising the steps of:	The direction of an email message addressed to "John Doe" to "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 after the electronic mail system matches John Doe's" name in the look up table as described above regarding the preamble of claim 86.
associating a first address with the host system;	Assigning "John Doe" an address in the email system.
configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;	The design of the email system to perform the aforementioned matching to determine if "John Doe's" name is present in the look up table as a wireless address.
detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;	The detection of receiving an email message at the email system which is addressed to "John Doe" and "John Doe" is matched to "John Doe" stored in the look up table.
receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;	The reception of email messages addressed to "John Doe" when "John Doe's" name is stored in the look up table.
in response to the redirection trigger, redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system;	The operation of the email system to transmit the email messages addressed to "John Doe" from the email system to the destination and originating processor of "John Doe" in Fig. 10.
receiving messages from the mobile data communication device at the host system and configuring the messages using the first address associated with the host system as the originating address, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address;	This occurs when the destination and originating processor of "John Doe" in Fig. 10 originates an email message which is transmitted to the email system using the RF link in Fig. 8 as described above. In this situation the name "John Doe" is used to identify "John Doe's" processor of Fig. 10 which initially both received an email message and which later originated email messages which are sent to the senders who are destination and

	originating processors of Fig. 8.
transmitting the configured messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders.	The transmission of email messages, originated by "John Doe's" processor of Fig. 10, from the email system of Fig. 8 to the "senders".

<u>Claim 88</u>	<u>Campana Disclosure</u>
A message redirection method, comprising the steps of:	See the discussion of the preamble of claim 86 above.
configuring one or more redirection events at a host system;	See the discussion of the identical step in claims 86 and 87 above.
detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;	See the discussion of the identical step in claims 86 and 87 above.
receiving messages at the host system from a plurality of message senders;	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 87 above.
in response to the redirection trigger, continuously redirecting the received messages from the host system to a mobile data communication device associated with the host system,	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 87 above.
wherein a first email address for the user of the mobile data communication device is associated with the host system;	The address "John Doe" to which a received email message is transmitted when the name "John Doe" is matched to "John Doe" contained in the look up table.
receiving the redirected messages at the mobile data communication device;	See the discussion of the substantially identical step in claim 86 above. The difference between this step and the corresponding step in claim 86 is that claim 86 does not describe the messages as "redirected". See the discussion of redirection regarding the preamble of claim 86.
generating messages at the mobile data communication device;	This is the origination of an email message by "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 which previously received the email message addressed to "John Doe".
transmitting the messages from the mobile data communication device to the host system;	The actual transmission of the email messages originated by "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 to the email system.
receiving the messages at the host system and configuring the messages using the first email address for the user of the mobile data	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 87 above.

communication device as the address originating the messages, wherein messages generated at either the host system or the mobile data communication device share the first email address; and	
transmitting the configured messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 87 above.

Claim 89	Campana Disclosure
A computer system for redirecting messages from a mobile data communication device comprising:	The portable PCs of Fig 8 and the destination and originating processors of Fig. 10 originate messages which are transmitted to the email system of Fig.8 which are redirected when "John Doe" is matched with "John Doe" in the lookup table.
a host system capable of sending and receiving messages, wherein a message sender's email address is associated with the host system;	This is the email system of Fig. 8 when the email address of a "sender" as described in page 3, lines 23-24 through page 4, lines 1-17, is used.
a redirector component operable with the host system that upon receiving a message generated at the mobile device, by a message sender destined for a message recipient, configures address information of the received message, prior to redirection to the message recipient, such that the received message uses the message sender's email address associated with the host system, thereby allowing messages generated at either the mobile device or host system to share the message sender's email address associated with the host system.	This is the operation of the email system of Fig.8 discussed in detail above which responds to originated email messages addressed to "John Doe" when "John Doe" is stored in the lookup table. All messages sent to "John Doe", whether by wireline when "John Doe" is not stored in the lookup table or wirelessly when "John Doe" is also stored in the lookup table, share the same originating processor address identified by the sender's name as discussed in page 3, lines 23-24 through page 4, lines 1-17 and "John Doe" as a destination address.

Claim 90	Campana Disclosure
A computer system as claimed in claim 89, wherein from an email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system.	This corresponds to the originator's address discussed in page 3, lines 23-24 through page 4,lines 1-19 as discussed above with respect to the preamble of claim 89.

Claim 91	Campana Disclosure
A method for redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, comprising the steps of:	See the discussion of the preamble of claim 89 above and page 3, lines 23-24 through page 4, lines 1-19 where email messages are described as having an origination and a destination address which may be in the form of a person's name.
receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address;	The receiving by the email system of an email message addressed to a destination processor e.g. to "John Doe" by one of the portable PCs of Fig. 8 and the destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 which are processed at the email system to match "John Doe" in the look up table of the email system and contain the originating processor address as "John Doe" as discussed above regarding the redirector component of claim 89.
configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and	When email messages are addressed to a destination e.g."John Doe", they are either forwarded to "John Doe's wireline address if "John Doe's" name is not present in the look up table of the email system or to "John Doe's" wireless address if "John Doe's" name is present in the look up code which results in the delivery of the email address to "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 as described in detail above. In either event the sender's name is the same for all messages sent to "John Doe" regardless of whether they are delivered by wireline or wirelessly and the destination is always "John Doe".
redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.	The actual transmission from the email system of Fig. 8 to "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10.

Claim 92	Campana Disclosure
A method as claimed in claim 91, wherein the message sender's first address is an email address associated with the host system.	See the discussion of claim 90 above.

Claim 93	Campana Disclosure
A method for redirecting messages between a host system and a mobile data communication device, comprising the steps of:	See the discussion of the preamble of claim 86 above.
configuring one or more redirection events at the host system;	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 86 above.
detecting that a redirection event has occurred at the host system and generating a redirection trigger;	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 86 above.
receiving incoming messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders, wherein the first address is associated with messages generated at the host system by a user of the mobile data communication device;	The receiving of email messages originating from any of the processors of Fig. 8 which are addressed to "John Doe".
in response to the redirection trigger, redirecting the incoming messages from the host system to the mobile data communication device;	See the discussion of the identical step in claim 86 above.
receiving outgoing messages generated at the mobile communications device at the host system;	This is the reception of email messages by the email system messages originated from "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10.
configuring address information of the outgoing messages so that the first address is used as an originating address of the outgoing messages, wherein the messages generated at either the mobile data communication device or the host system share the first address; and	As described above "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 uses "John Doe" as a destination address when email is received wirelessly and is contained in the look up table and uses "John Doe" as an originating address when originating email messages.
transmitting the outgoing messages from the host system to message recipients.	The operation of the email system in delivering the email messages originating from "John Doe's" processor of Fig. 10 to their destination and originating processors of Fig. 8.

Claim 94	Campana Disclosure
A computer readable medium encoded with software instructions for enabling a method of redirecting messages generated at a mobile data communication device by a message sender destined for a message recipient, the method comprising the steps of:	The email system of Fig. 8 includes gateway switches 14 which are understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art to be processors performing the redirection discussed above such as in the description of the preamble of claim 86 described above. See claim 194 of the Assignee's United States Patent 5,819,172 where a "processor in an electronic mail system" is claimed. The processors inherently contain computer readable medium.
receiving a message, generated at the mobile data communications device by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a redirector component associated with a host system, wherein messages generated at the host system by the message sender use a first address	This corresponds to the operation of the email system in redirecting email addressed to "John Doe" when "John Doe's" name is contained in the look up table as described in detail above.
configuring address information of the received message such that the received message uses the message sender's first address as the address originating the message, wherein messages generated at either the mobile data communications device or host system share the message sender's first address; and	The use of the sender's address is a conventional part of all email as discussed above and appears in email delivered to "John Doe" whether delivered wirelessly to "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10 or by wireline to "John Doe" as illustrated in Fig. 8.
redirecting the configured received message to the message recipient.	The transmission of an email message from the email system which is addressed to "John Doe", when "John Doe" is matched with the name "John Doe" in the look up table, to "John Doe's" destination and originating processor of Fig. 10.